Rain; east winds, increasing in force,

STAND FAST

VOL. LXI.-NO. 222.

Hill Speaks for Democracy.

NO INCOME TAX!

A Tariff for Revenue and Not for Deficiency.

A POWERFUL, BROAD, AND STATES-BANLIKE PRESENTATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE,

The Wilson Bill Inadmissible to the Sight of Any Bemnerat-Xt to Conceived in Populism and Born in Treachery to the Platform of 1892-A Builying Point for the Deordered Forces of an Abused and Beirayed Organisation-The Hawaiian Blunder and the Republican Secretary of State-A New Light for Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 9.-It was six minutes past 2 when Mr. Hill rose to address the Senate to-day on the tariff question. As he began his speech the Senate chamber presented a sight not often seen in it. Not only were the galleries, including the diplomatic gallery, packed so that there was not a vacant seat a them and every space offering standing room was occupied, but there was hardly a vacant chair on either side of the chamber; and the lobbies back of the chairs were crowded by members of the House and others who had gained admission. Senature on both sides settled themseives in their chairs and turned their faces toward the New York Senator, who read his speech from printed slips, but with remarkable and wellsustained emphasis.

In the first part of his speech, in which he criticized the foreign policy of the Administration, he stirred up a ripple of laughter among Republican Benators by the remark that the Republican party would have to accept ome share of the responsibility for the blunders committed, as the Secretary of State had been taken from its ranks There was also some amusement caused by his statement that in adopting the income tax proposition the Democratic party was being made the tail to the Pepulist kite. With those exceptions there was no incident in the delivery of the speech, but there was no diminution of interest manifested in it by the immense audience from the first paragraph to the last. Mr. Hill spoke as follows: Seantor Hill's Sperch.

The political revolution which commenced in 1890 and culminated in 1892 was an emphatic expression of the popular will in behalf of certain governmental policies. Measures, and not men, were largely the issues involved in that movement. Rightly interpreted it indeated the public sentiment in opposition to atrenchment upon the reserved rights of the States through odious Federal election laws. some proposed and others then existing; it voiced the general demand for a discontinuance of the unwise and indefensible financial system of silver bullion purchases by the Government, instead of the colnage contemplated by the Constitution, a system equally a hindrance to the return to bimetallism as well as a menance to a sound and stable currency; it manifested the desire for a better administration of public affairs, greater economy in gov eramental expenditures, and the exaction of higher official standards in the execution of public trusts; it demanded a more safe, dignifled, and consistent foreign policy; and it condemned that abuse or perversion of the taxing power of the Government which is known as the policy of profection "for protection's sake alone," and declared in favor of tariff for revenue.

Invested with the responsibility of government the prompt enforcement of these poli cies devolved upon the party in power wisdom of its action in discharging the duties thus assigned it by the suffrages of the people may at least be partially conceded, even by its opponents.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

It is not denied that some mistakes have occurred. Our foreign policy, especially tha relating to Hawaii, it must be admitted, has of humiliation prevailed when the project for unfolded by the Administration, and gratification ensued when its abandonment or failure was relustantly announced, influenced largely by an aroused public sentiment. That unfortunate contemplated policy was a

blunder, and a blunder is sometimes worse than a crime. It was, however, the natura consequence which might well have been anticipated from that other mistake in placing the Department of State in charge of a Republican statesman, distinguished and estimable though he may be, whose public services have always been identified in opposition to the emocratic party, who was without sympathy for its traditions and purposes, and whose political convictions upon the disputed public questions of the day, if shanged at all, are

mrefully concealed. It is to be regretted that the President should not have been able to find in his own party some safe and honored statesman in whom he and his party could have placed confidence. one of Democratic instincts and training. whose management of foreign affairs would have reflected credit upon the country, and would have avoided the promulgation of that sa American policy - a departure from Demostatic precedents which was sought to be acced upon an unwilling people. In this view the situation our opponents must accept some share of the responsibility for the bluncars committed in our foreign affairs.

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

In other respects the present administration our Government affords scant grounds for ust criticism. The various departments under Democratic

tentrol are rigidly enforcing economy, and the findges to the people are being reasonably filed. In the main we are enjoying an eraof good government.

REPUBL OF THE PEDERAL RESCTION LAW. That just relie of post belium legislation. thougastic Federal Election law, has been sepended by the present Congress, thus promptcarrying out one of the important promises of the Chicago platform. The power to conbut all their elections without Federal interbreace or Actation, which the States always equaged from the foundation of the Govern-Sent down to 1871, has been restored to them. tis a trium; h for the just doctrine of State rights, under constitutional limitations; it #4 tribute to the unselfishness and patriotam of the Democratic party, which discardby the patronage incident to the enforcement of this law and insured to it by at least three Metal sars coutrol of the Federal Administratien, unhositatingly asserts its devotion to a

Customed on Fourth Pape.

NINE FIREMEN KILLED.

Went Down with the Roof of a Milwan-

MILWAURER, April D .- At 4:20 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Davidson Theatre and Hotel. The roof was a sheet of flame before the firemen arrived, but ladders were rule up, and the men rushed on the roof, six stories from the ground. In doing so Ollie Ries, one of the men, slipped and fell to the ground, being killed by the fall.

All the men from No. 4 Engine were directed to the rear of the roof, right over the stare, where the fire was the worst. Some men from other companies were with them when, without warning, the roof gave way, precip-itating nine of the men eighty feet into the fire on the stage. All of them were either killed by the fall or burned to death or suffocated. These firemen are missing, and it is certain they were burned to death or killed in the fail:

CANPBELL, ABCHIBALD, Captain of the firebest James

FREEWAN, James C., Lieutenant & Company,

CARROLL, JOHN, 2 Chemical.

JARREN, Accort. Third Assistant Chief of Departmen and brother of Chief John T. Janssen of the Police De partment.

Knosschmurn, Panursica, S Chemical. McGuns, Franc, Lieutenant of 4 Truck and Acting Aptain of 14 Company.

Mongan, Thomas, Company No. 1.

RIES, OLLIE, S Company. WINE, FRANK, 4 Chemical.

The following went down with the roof, but were rescued and taken to the Emergency Hospital: Connan, Lieux, of Company 1, Central Fire Station

probably fatally injured.

Manne, Farm, Company 5; foot crushed. Remnozons, Parm. Yno, Jons, pipeman, Company 4; badly burned and

Fireman James Crowley was rescued soon after noon after having been pinloned down

inder a mass of timber for several hours and after having faced death in three forms-fire frowning, and suffocation. An engine was kept pumping away the water that steadily rose and threatened to drown him, and air was forced through a hose to keep him from being choked to death

by the thick amoke that filled the building. The large building was used for a theatre on the ground floor and the rear. The part above the ground floor was the Hotel Davidson. The hotel was well filled with guests, but they were all warned in time and escaped without injury. The fire originated apparently on the stage under the roof. The stage was a very large

one, and the fire had made great progress in the oily scenery and was a perfect furnace The Liliputians, with an immense amount of

scenery, were filling a two weeks' engagement in "A Trip to Mars" in the house. The sta-tionary scenery, which was large, and that of the Liliputians gave the flames advantage, and the thing went like tinder.

When the roof fell in the members of the insurance fire patrol were covering up the seats of the parquet. They ran back just in time to escape the falling roof, as portions of it dropped into the parquet.

Immediately after the roof fell the firemen went at the work of roscue. Streams of water were thrown into the blazing heap of debris from the walls, and the men of the insurance patrol ran into the pit and began to drag away the timbers that pinned down the men who had fallen with the roof.

The work progressed slowly and an hour passed before the first body was recovered. As soon as the injured were taken out ambulances conveyed them to the hospital. On either side of the blackned wails of the theatre are the words: "Asolutely fireproof."

Michael Dunn, Captain of the first tug Cataract, was on the roof when it fell, but did not go down with it. Other firemen rigged a rope, making it fast to a part of the awful hole through which their comrades had fallen.

Selring the rope, Junn had found Fipeman Yeo helpless, tied the rope around him, and ordered it raised.

The total money loss occasioned by the fire

dered it raised.

The total money loss occasioned by the fire is about \$220,000, as follows: Theatre proper and stationary scenery, about \$175,000; Rosenfeld Brothers, proorietors of the Liliputians, who were playing at the theatre, \$45,000; Joseph Clauder, orchestra leader, \$3,000.

DOROTHY HARRISON'S HOUSE BURNED. Built by Herself-An Eccentric Woman with

Probably the only house on Long Island built by a weman was burned to the ground in Winfield late Sunday night. It was constructed in 1874 by Miss Dorothy Harrison, and it is said that no man ever crossed its threshold She appears to have had a great aversion for men, who, she asserted, were all deceivers. When she first built her house it was on a line with Henry street, but, owing to her many ecentricities, the village urchins annoyed her to such an extent that she finally moved the

couse to the rear end of the lot. This feat, it is asserted by the villagers, Miss Harrison accomplished alone. She did all the work at night, the residents of the place say,

Harrison accomplished alone. She did all the work at night, the residents of the place say, and it took her three nights to move the house. It was a light frame structure.

Despite her aversion to the male part of the community Miss Harrison appeared to be happy. At all times of day or night her not unmusical voice could be heard ringing out clear and strong in some old-time melody or hymn. She had a number of cats and dogs, and, at one time undertook to raise poultry, she first tried her hand at raising geess, and, buying a flock, she housed them in her garret until they all died. Then she tried chickens, but with a like result. She said she fed them enough in summer to last them throughout the winter, but, apparently, the chickens didn't think so, for they all died in the garret, it is said, from lack of lood.

In her little intercourse with her neighbors she occasionally hinted at wealthy relatives. When she left the village, about a month ago, for the West it was said she went to claim a fortune bequeathed to her by a wealthy elster, who had died. All the neighbors were able to learn was that this sister lived some place in Illinois. It was only after much persuasion on the part of a brother and sister, who went to Winfield to see her, that she linally consented to leave her shode and accompany them.

Since then the house has remained idle. It is thought by some that the fire was the work of mischievous hors, who undertook to explore the mysteries of the uncocupied dwelling. There are others who believe the woman's friends resorted to this measure to prevent method of living.

IN DEFENCE OF HER HONOR.

A Woman Shoots Her Assatiant When He Comes at Her with a Kutfe.

method of living.

LE Roy, N. Y., April 9 .- A tragedy in which a woman was the most prominent figure was committed in this village at 1:30 this afternaon at the Lehigh Salt Mining Company's plant, about two miles south of this place. Mr. and Mrs. George Domenick live at what is called Italy, near the shaft, and with them

boarded an Italian, Antonio Fratto. This morning Mrs. Domenick's husbond left La morning Mrs. Domenick's husbond left Le liov and went to Ningara Falls. Frattolearned of his departure and laid of from work.

At a little after I o'clock this afternoon Fratto went to the house of Mrs. Domenick and tried to assault her. She resisted and Fratto drew a large knife and went at the woman.

Mrs. Domenick then procured a revolver, and fired three shots at her assailant. Fratto fell dead, the thirth ball passing into his head near the right car. Mrs. Domenick was taken to Batavia and locked to.

She is bright and speaks good English. She appeared to understand her position, and says she thought she was doing what was right in defending herself. She is the mother of three small children, the roungest being only a few

small children, the youngest being only a few

weeks old. tieven Freight Cars Wrocked.

GAINESVILLE, N. Y., April 9 .- A serious freight wrock occurred this afternoon at the long aiding of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, about one mile west of this place While the first section of train No. 30 was running into the siding at about twenty miles an hour a wheel on one of the care broke.

Seren cars and the caboose left the track and is mined into each other, so that all wors in a heap. Conductor Lynch, who was in the caboose, was probably fatally in ured. The flagman, John McGrath of Forchester, had an arm braken in addition to other lajuries. SENATOR HILL'S AUDIENCE.

AN EAGER CROWD LISTENS TO HIS GREAT SPEECH ON THE TARIFF.

The Galleries Thronged and Every Senator in the City in His Bent - Tom Reed, Bourke Cockran, Ex-Speaker Grow, Julius Casar Burrows, Springer, Bland, and Many Other Prominent Men in the House Among the Spectators-The Sens. tor's Natirical References to Cleveland and the Foreign Policy of His Republican Secretary of State Keenly Enjoyed,

WASHINGTON, April &-Senator David B Hill's able and interesting speech delivered in the Senate to-day was listened to attentively by every Senator in the city and by the largest and most eager crowd of spectators who have occupied the galleries of the chamber since the anxious days and nights last fall when the bill to stop the purchase of silver was under discussion. The crowd to-day was like the crowds that used to flock to the Senate to listen to Roscoe Conkling in his prime. The text of the New York Senator's speech to-day was the so-called Wilson Tariff bill, which has passed the House and been reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee in an amended and revised form; but Mr. Hill's remarks were confined almost exclusively to the income tax section of that bill. The Senator attacked this provision with vigor and ability. and boldly announced that he should never vote for any tariff bill of which it formed a part. To this extent at least he is an out-andout opponent of the Tariff bill.

The public estimate of Senator Hill as an orator and a Democrat was shown in the size and character of the crowd that thronged the galleries to hear his speech. It was announced to take place at 2 o'clock, but at 12 every seat was taken and long lines of anxlous, pushing citizens formed outside the many doors of the various galleries, completely blocking passage through the corridors. The Senate officials handled the crowd just as they do all crowds, in a thoroughly unaystematic manner. Dummies were placed in many choice seats to await the arrival of the Sepat ors' families and friends, and when those had been provided for and spectators had been crowded into every possible nook and corner, the small section of gallery reserved by a standing rule of the Senate for the diplomatic corps was opened to the Senators' friends, and in a twinkling every foot of space in the pews and on the steps was taken. This polite order was issued long before 2 o'clock, and the Turkish Minister, the Secretaries of the German and Russian Legation, and half a dozen more diplomats, who came to hear Mr. Hill's speed at the hour set, found their gallery packed full, so that they had the choice of being stepped upon by those who had no right to be in the gallery or going home. Some of the visitors availed themselves of each brivilege. At about half past 1, members of the House began to stroll over to the Senate chamber, and when Mr. Hill began his speech a hundred or more members occupied the sofas and chairs and all the standing room back of the Senator's seat, and among them were all the prominent leaders on both sides of the House.

Every one of them remained until the close of the speech, which consumed two hours and seventeen minutes in delivery, notwithstand-ing that Senator Hill is a rapid talker. Ton

seventeen minutes in delivery, notwitinianding that Semator Hill is a rapid taker. Tom Hoed was there listed has been a supplication of the Personal of the Company of the Semator Hill is a rapid taker. To minute hill has been a supplication of the Personal of the Semator Hill had taken the floor. Bourke Cockran came swinging in, and with as much nonchalance as though he were really the Senator that he once expected to be dropped into a Senator's chird directly under Mr. Hill had taken the floor. Bourke Cockran came swinging in, and with as much nonchalance as though he were really the Senator that he once expected to be dropped into a Senator's chird directly under Mr. Hill had not was rewarded by hearing at close range Senator Hill's sasthing attack upon those Democrats who did not have the courage of their convictions. Senator Hill, unlike Mr. Cockran, will vote against the income tax as emphatically as he has spoken against it.

The Hepublican Senatora were, of course highly delighted with Senator Hill's speech, and more Democrats than are willing to admit the fact also endorse every word he said. But whether agreeling with him or not, the Senator three cay we him the closest possible attention throughout the entire speech. One of the three was the President's good friend, Mr. Hill, closed his eyes, tilted back his chair, crossed his hands upon his stomach, and slept during almost the entire speech. Mr. Gray raced the New York Senator for a moment and then deliberately turned his back upon him and remained in that attitude. Senator Mills, another of the Administration coterie, did not realistic was a subject to the control of at large.
The friends of the Wilson bill realize the im-

The friends of the wison our resize the importance of Seantor Hill's speech, and they realize, moreover, that they are more than ever 'twint the down and the deep sam.' Hill, Murphy, frice, Smith, McPherson, and other liemografs will not vote for a tariff bill continue as income tay proposition; the Pour Hemografs will not vote for a 'arrill bill con-taining an income tax proposition; the Popu-liat Senators and their ailles on the Demo-cratic side of the chamber will not vote for the bill without it. Notice of this dilemma there is piled the opposition of a dozen or mere 'con-servative' Democrats in the Senato to many other features of the patchwork bill. It will be midsummer at least before a final vote is reached, and the outcome is problematical.

It is said that John Y. McKane will never make his home in Gravesend again, and that he may not even revisit his former baliwick by the sea when he gets out of prison. His family, it is added, is already preparing to take a permanent departure from the town. During the past two months there have been a dozen or more transfers of property by members of the family.

The Mckanes May Leave Gravesend.

Bemorrais Carry Watervillet, Thor. April 9.—The Watervilet town election was held to-day. It was quiet, and every can-didate on the Democratic ticket was ejected.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1894.—COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. A TALK WITH KING HUMBERT.

He Says the Italians Have Nothing to Gain

Pants, April O .- The Figure to-morrow morning will contain an interview which, the editor says, was had with King Humbert of Italy by a person connected with the Figure staff. While unwilling to show the proofs of the interview, the editor gave the substance of it to the United Press correspondent. The King had declared, he said, that Italy's wishes were all for peace. The Italian people selt opposed to war, by which they had nothing to gain and much to lose. They were especially anxious to restore the former amicable commercial relations between France and Italy.

Rumors as to the nature of the Figure Interview were current late this evening. Many persons affect to believe that King Humbert

persons affect to believe that King Humbert intended merely to send up a trial balloon to accretain whether or not an Italian loan could be floated in Faris.

The Ministers evidently saw an advance proof of the interview and took it very seriously, for the Temps this afternoon approached the subject in a semi-official statement diaguised as a despatch from the Temps correspondent in kome. The statement said that the present was a peculiar time for Italy to propose the renewal of the commercial treaty with France. In view of Premier Crispi's recent declarations concerning Baron Bountino's probable financial projects and the demonstration and interview in Venice yesterday, a more unfortunate occasion could hardly have been chosen. It was very singular that Italy should imagine that France wanid be willing to respond to advances in commercial matters while the political relations of the two countries remained unchanged.

The Soir printed this evening a lurid leader on the meeting of King Humbert and Emperor les remained unchanged. The Soir printed this evening a lurid leader the meeting of King Humbert and Emperor

The Soir printed this evening a lurid leader on the meeting of king Humbert and Emperor William in Venice.

"The day is coming," says the writer, "when Italy, ruined and starving, will again need France's help. We hope that then France will remember Italy's ingratitude. Humbert is King only through the blood of French soldiers, yet he now bleeds Italy to satisfy France's conqueror, whose livery ho wears. France may some day pardon the nation, but only when Italy shall become a republic; the most it will do for Humbert is to grant him an asylum after he shall be dethroned."

Paure, April 10.—The Figure interview, as printed this morning, is unexpectedly long. The King is represented as impressing upon his questioner the sincerity of Italy's desire for peace, which his Majosty regarded as a strong guarantee against war. The King is reported as saying:

"I know that the Emperors of Austria and Germany and Russia share my pacific sentiments. Moreover, what severeign in Europe would now seek to engage in war? Whichever side may be victorious, the victory so terrible. Such hecatombs. Such rivers of blood. No severeign could think of it without shuddering.

The German Emperor's visit did not imply

The German Emperor's visit did not imply any act of high politics, but merely his friendship for Italy. I have always considered France a friend and neighbor, despite the light clouds that sometimes obscured her to the Italian eyes."

POINT LOOKOUPS HOTEL EURNED.

The Blaze Furnished a Magnificent Spec tacte on the Long Island Coas'.

FREEPORT, L. I., April 9.—The famous old hotel on Point Lookout, the extreme eastern end of Long Beach, went up to-night in a blaze that illuminated the ocean for miles seaward and dimmed the distant lights that guard the New Jersey coast. The flames were discovered shortly after dark. Villages for twenty-five miles up and down

the Long Island coast were aroused, and shivering crowds of people lined the bay front watching the magnificent spectacle. The hotel was a tall, open structure surrounded by a wide veranda. It was built of

rellow pine and stood on the edge of the surf open to the ocean gales. It has been unoccuoled for several seas ins. and war in charge of watchman. How the fire started is not

pied for several seasons, and was in charge of a watchman. How the fire started is not known.

To the spectators at this place, seven miles away, the fire appeared to have started in the eastern end of the structure. A southerly gale spread the flames, which leaped and soared skyward in great columns. Great flaming einders were carried seven miles across the bay and dropped in this village.

At the height of the excitement the village Fire Department went flying helter-akeiter with their apparatus to the creek. But as the flaming hotel was seven miles across the bay they returned and housed the machines.

At I o'clock the hotel was still burning. The actions of the crews of the Foint Lookout life-saving station, which is near the hotel, were plainly discernible, and they ran to and fro in their endeavers to stay the flames.

The hotel was owned by the Long Beach Improvement Company, with which Austin Corbin and the long Island Railroad Company were identified. The building was capable of accommodating more than 100 guests. Several seasons ago the company found that ble of accommodating more than 100 guests. Several seasons ago the company found that it was not paying, and since that time it has remained closed and the train service has been discontinued. It is said that the bulloing was insured. The surf washed under it, and during winter storms it was frequently reported that the structure had been wrecked by the waves and carried out to sea. The building was probably worth between \$25,000 and \$33,000.

At the election held last week the town voted At the election held last were the town voted against selling the beach to the Improvement Company. Since then the Long Reach Association has been formed, with the intention of turning the place into a Chautauqua by the

sea. THE CRY WAS "MURDER!" THEN OFFREP!

Porty Colored Pimilles Tomble Out of a Row of West "lde Tenements

The forty families of colored people who live in the row of five-story brown-stone tenements in West Sixty-seventh street, near Columbus avenue, were startled shortly after 10 o'clock last night by cries of "Murder!" and "Police!" which came from the top floor of the middle house, 36 West Sixty-seventh

street. When they stuck their heads out of windows they saw a man standing on the highest firescape, gesticulating wildly. His cry had changed to "Fire!" and that scared them

Almost at the same instant there was a sound of fire engines down the street, and then those forty families began to tumble out of the row of houses into the street. Some went down the stairwars and some went by the fire escapes, while others waited until the firemen came and then clamored for ladiers. It was all about a fire that started on the top floor of the house at 35, in apartments occupied by James Nelson, a member of the Cuban Glants Baseball tlub. Nelson's wife was out spending the evening and Nelson was in the kitchen playing with a pet dog.

He left the room for a moment and in his absence a lamp which stood on the kitchen table exploded. He thinks the dog knocked it over. He imped through a wiedow to the fire-escape without taking the trouble to raise the assh. Then he yelled.

Policeman Johnson heard him and saw the blaze, and turned in an alarm. Battallon Chief Giequel, on his way to the fire turned in a second. The fremen's chief work was in getting the excited people off the fire escapes. The flames were confined to the fourth and fifth floors of the house No. 3th. The damage is about \$700. A story of a quarred in Nelson's room that preceded the fire is pronounced untrue by the police. then those forty families began to tumble out

By Promising Protection for Flax-Barbour

Parenson, N. J., April O.-The strike of the employees of the Harbour Flax Spinning Company was settled this afternoon by Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark. He held a conference with the Barbours and a committee of the employees, and told them he had looked into the flax turiff and saw no reason why it should not be protected as well as other tex-tiles. He told Prosident William Parcour that if the company would tay its hands reasonable wages he would give assurance that the inter-ests of the flax industry would be looked after, so far as the United States Senate was con-cerned.

so far as the United States Senate was concerned.

Mr. Harbour said that was all he desired, and at once announced that the lip per cent. reduction would be restored to the hands and the mills thrown open on Wednesday. The 2,060 operatives will then roturn to work. Senator Smith came here unsolicited by either parties, and was dined this evening at the Hamilton Club by Mr. Barbour, Prosecutor W. H. Gouriny, and other prominent citizens. The strikes of the weavers at the James Simpson & Co., Joseph Fairhurst, and Shaw Brothers mills were settled by the irms accepting the Weavers' schedules.

CAPT. DEVERY ACQUITTED.

THE JURY 10 TO 2 FOR HIM AT THE START AND OUT EIGHT HOURS.

A Cheer in the Court Room When the Foreman Assounced the Verdiet-The Acquittal on the Evidence Presented by Dr. Parkhurst-None Offered for the Defence

The jury which has been trying Cant Wiliam S. Devery for misdemeanor in wilfully falling to suppress a disorderly house at 81 Eldridge street was out altogether eight hours and eighteen minutes, and returned to the Over and Terminer court room at 11:33 o'clock last night with a verdlet of acquittal. When Foreman Thomas R. Gannon made the annoucement that permitted Capt. Devery to return unblemished to his ommand, a great cheer, which might have been heard in Park row and fairly made the building tremble, went up from several hundred lusty throats. There were a score or more of policemen in plain elothes on the benches in the back of the court room, and their voices helped to make the rafters reverberate.

Capt. Ricketts and the uniformed court officers shouted for order. Several of the officers. who were stationed near the benches, threw themselves bodily among the cheerers who had risen to their feet and were waving their hats, and compelled them by main force to sit down. The verdict was received by nearly every person in the court room who had not participated in the wild applause with mani-

festations of pleasure.

The jury was preceded into the court by a arge number of the friends of the Police Department who had been waiting impatiently n the corridor. It was known by all, as it usually is in cases where juries have agreed voting their time to considering Capt. Devery's ase had reached a verdict.

Captain Devery, accompanied by his counsel.entered the court room about three minutes before the return of the jury. He looked pale and expectant, and several times nervously passed his hand across his forehead.

Inspector Williams came in immediately after the jury and took a seat on the right of Capt. Devery, who looked inquiringly into the Inspector's face. The left eye of the Inspector winked in an almost imperceptible way and seemed to impart to Capt. Devery, and to others who were observing the Inspector, the knowledge that the verdiet was favorable. The jurymen declined to tell the cause of

their long deliberation. They had pledged themselves not to reveal anything that occurred in the jury room, even declining to give information on the subject to Assistant District Attorney Weeks. It was found out, however, from one juryman that there had been about twenty ballots taken before they greed upon a verdict. The juryman who gave the information said

that there were two stubborn jurers who had stood out from the very beginning for conviction. The first ballot taken was ten to two for acquittal. The two obstinate jurors were wen over simultaneously by the arguments of the others.

the others.

The faces of the jurors when they took their seats in the jury box just before Foreman Gannon announced the verdict looked as if they had had a hard mental struggle in the jury room. They were all very pale and the foreheads of some of them were beaded with personnation.

foreheads of some of them were beaded with perspiration.

As they filled out of the jury box Capt, Devery, who stood at the entrance his face wreathed with smiles, shock the hand of each juror and thanked him. Judge O'Brien had previously thanked them from the bench, and had discharged them until Monday morning.

The friends of Capt Devery thronged around him and congratulated him. Among the first to grasp his hand was Inspector Williams.

The sudden conclusion of the case without a word of evidence for the defence was simply in accordance with the intimation made by Co. James when the people rested on Friday, yet the action caused something of a sensation, and was the subject of endless rumors and gossip.

gossip.

"Since the adjournment of this case on Friday last." said Col. James. "I have examined all the evidence produced by the people with the utmost thoroughness and particularity. That examination confirms me in what on Friday I stated to be my opinion, that there is no evidence in the case for the people which calls on the defence to put in its proof. Appreciating as I do my responsibility in the case, I assert that I cannot believe it necessary for the defence to introduce evidence. We have a large number of witnesses here who..." sary for the defence to introduce evidence. We have a large number of witnesses here who "At this point Mr. Weeks interrupted with: "At this point Mr. Weeks interrupted with: "I object to such statements. If the defence desires to rest its case counsel may so state." Justice O'Brien said to Col. James: "You take that responsibility yourself. You have a right to conduct the case in your own way."

"We rest." said Col. James.
A court officer announced:
"Witnesses for the defence in this case are excused."

excused "
Fourteen policemen in full uniform rose and flied out of the court room.

flied out of the court room.

Inspectors Williams, Conlin, and McAvoy remained, however, and again they were accidentally seated close to the liev. Dr. Purkhurst. Then Col. James rose to make the only de-fence left in his power, to base a summing up for the defence on the evidence offered by the

prosecution. "We propose," he said, "to submit our case to you, gentlemen of the jury, upon the entire insufficiency of the evidence introduced on behalf of the people to establish the accusations made in this case. I include in the insufficiency the incredibility of a large portion of the syldence."

to you, gentlemen of the jury, upon the entire insufficiency of the evidence introduced on behalf of the people to establish the accusations made in this case. I include in the insufficiency the incredibility of a large portion of the evidence."

After reviewing Cant Devery's official career and his good record as an officer, Col. James said:

In all the evidence produced by the prosecution there is not a whisper of a hint that the defendant was ever even suspected of taking a bribe, or was ever in collusion with keepers of disorderly houses. Where, then, is there a suggestion of a motive for the offence with which he is charged? For the jury, without evidence, to suspect a motive would be a breach of duty far more odious than the offence charged here. The indictment in this case is nominally by the beciety for the Prevention of Crime. That society was organized to carry out the purposes suggested by its name, and while it was under the superintendency of that great and good man. Dr. iloward Crosty, it achieves to those purposes. Then, in a quiet and, unensational way, it accombined himself, or permitted himself to be surrounded and misted by a set of vagabond detectives. The reverend goutleman now at the head of that society has committed himself on the witness stand, to the state ment that his efforts are sirrected not against crime, but against the Police Department; or, what without a word to sustain it, he calls the 'eriminal cosmolicity of the police with crime.' What can you think of the recklesances of auch sweeping assections? Why, he even permitted himself to impugn the integrity of the Platritust acciety's nursuit of Capt. Devery was the fact that the captain had arrested day as the four most friend is a distinguished member."

'to' James next considered the Parkhurst society's nursuit of Capt. Devery was the fact that the captain had arrested and secured the conviction for blackmaining of the part arranged who had severy man and all means at his command to close the previse of the prevention of Capt

disorderly houses in his precinct, it was all the more amazing the Captain's trained and experienced men could not.

Mr. Weeks said that the Police Department was not on trial. A police Captain was. The methods of the Parkhurst society were not on trial. Neither were the methods of the District Attorney's office on trial. He reforred to Dr. Parkhurst's statement made on cross-examination that he included the District Attorney's office in his accusation of official complicity with criminals.

"The conduct of this case." said Mr. Weeks, "is a sufficient refutation of that charge. My character is as dear to me as that of the reverend gentleman's is to him. I know that when this remark about the District Attorney's office fell from the lips of the witness it shocked you as it surprised me. This issue must not be warped in your usinds by any such utterances, and I have not allowed them to warp my judgment."

Weeks spoke only three-quarters of an

ment."

Mr. Weeks spoke only three-quarters of an hour.

In charging the jury, Justice O'Brien read the charge of Justice Barrett to a Grand Jury which had to consider cases of alleged neglect of duty by police officials.

The general impression in the court room after the jury retired, at 3-15 o'clock, was that they would speedily bring in a verdict, and that this verdict would be favorable to the accused Captain. As the hours wore on and they went to dinner and then back, and there was no word from the jury room, the friends of the Captain grew somewhat apprehensive.

Nothing was heard from them until 19:56

P. M. when, preceded by several hundred men from the corridor, they came into the court. It was at first hought that they had reached a decision. Foreman Gannon dispelled this belief by saying that he had a question, which he handed up to Judge O'Erien, who had returned to the court room about four minutes before the jury appeared.

Before the Judge answered the question of the foreman the foreman said:

"That gentleman up there has another question that he wants answered in addition to the one I have handed in."

The foreman he foreman said:

"The foreman apparently pointed to the eleventh juror, who shook his head and seemed somewhat embarrassed. The failure of the eleventh juror to respond to the foreman said, in a somewhat edid tone, as he gaped up toward the eleventh juror:

"Speak for yourself."

The eleventh juror to respond. Then the Judge read the question.

"Was it necessary for the prosecution to produce absolute proof of wilful neglect on the part of the defendant?"

After reading this the Judge said:

I assume from the question that it relates to the character of the proof. The defendant is indicted for wilful neglect. Unless the prosecution has proven beyond a reasonable do not that the defendant was guilty of wilful neglect, you must give the defendant that the defendant was guilty of wilful neglect.

indicted for wilful neglect. Unless the prosecu-tion has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of wilful neglect, you must give the defendant the benefit of the doubt. I may say, gentlemen, that it is not necessary that the proof should be absolute beyond any question, but it must be beyond reasonable doubt. The prenonderance of evidence must, show wilful neglect beyond a reasonable doubt.

abow white doubt."

The jury then retired and did not return again until they had decided that Capt. Devery was not guilty.

The following are the jurors:

The following are the jurors:

Thomas R. Gannon, real estate, 117 Washington place. William J. Donaldson, oyster house, 303 Eighth avetion.

Henry Hirshfield, diamonda 61 Nassau street.

Preferlet Gippert, butcher, 719 Carmine street.

Daniel J. Ciure, plumber, 251 Reat Forty-third street.

Henry Ottauburg, cigara, 306 East Twenty-second

treet.
George Parlo, merchant. 69 William street.
William J. Roundtree, 334 West Nixteenth street.
Nicholas Roks. clears. 1, 955 First avenue.
Remard Chenowsky, clothier, 25 Division street.
Leon Tuchmann, clothier, 310 East Seventy-ninth
treet.

Morris Manhetmer, manufacturer, 79 Grand street. Dr. Parkhurst had disconnected his door bell and was inaccessible when THE SUN reporter went to see him about the verdict.

SEVEN OUT OF EIGHT KILLED. Logging Train Wrecked by a Tree Which

Mad Fallen Across the Truck. WHITE HALL, Mich., April 9.- The logging engine at Staples and Covell's logging camp. north of here, was wrecked this morning. Gus Anderson, fireman, was instantly killed, and six others injured, all of whom have since

This is the list of the dead: Gus Anderson. fireman, instantly killed; Otto Shellander, engineer: Martin Lynch, brakeman: Frank Shippy. Allen Critchett, Loraine Critchett, Emory Sterns.

All the victims were married. There were eight men aboard the train, the eighth man receiving only slight injuries. The train was returning from the river emp-

ty, and struck a tree which had accidentally

fallen across the track. The cars being so light, telescoped and ditched the engine, burying the men underneath. The logging camp is situated twelve miles from here, and, as the medical attendants were obliged to drive there, the injured were

JUMPED WITH HER BABIES.

Mrs. Richter Feared That the Dummy Would Hit the Rusaway Horse Car The team of car 25 of the Belt line ran away at

Thirty-first street and Tenth avenue at 6:30 last night. It was a down car, and on a down grade. As it approached Thirtieth street a dummy engine coming out of the railroad yard fright-

ened the passengers, and thinking they were going to be run over, all made a break for the All got out safely except Christina Richter of

119 Sheffield avenue, East New York. She had her little boy. Alfred, and her 7-months-She jumped with them in her arms and fell. but none of them was hurt, except that the mother cut her lip. There was no collision and the runaway was stopped at Twenty-ninth

LEAPED TWICE FROM HER WINDOW. Neighbors Had Hardly Carried Her Up

States When She Was Out Again, Mrs. Annie Otereno threw herself vesterday rom the window of her room on the third floor of 56 Goerek street, where she lived with her husband, who works in a coal yard at 7d Mangin street, and she is likely to die.

She was 41 years old, and had suffered for years from an incurable disease that at times seemed to make her mad. It was 5:45 o'clock when the neighbors heard a shrick and looked up in time to see Mrs. Otereno jump from a fire escape in front of a window on her floor. Her clothing caught on the iron railing, and she dangled for a moment. Then something gave way, and she fell until her dress caught on the fire escape in front of a window on the

second floor.

There she hung until Louis Bauer and Frank First, who happened to be passing through the street, ran up and lifted her into the room. Then they carried her up to her own rooms and left her.

The men had hardly got down to the street when the neighbors heard another scream, and there was Mrs. Otersno sitting in one of her windows in frent of which there was no fire escape. She screamed and then shoved herealt off from the windows. fire escape. She sereamed and then shoved herself off from the window. She fell feet downward until her body struck

She fell feet downward until her body struck a projecting sign. The collision changed her position, and she fell head foremost and struck on the cellar door. Just at that instant her husband, whom she had seen last when she carried him his dinner, came up, and he and the neighbors carried her into the hall.

She was bleeding hadly, and she was hurrled to douverneur Hospital in an ambulance. Two ribs were broken, she had a bad seals wound and suffered internal injuries, and it is feared that her skull is fractured.

Coke Plants Running Again.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 9.- The strikers started out rather tamely this morning. The plants south of this place are all running, though none to their capacity. None of the works north are in operation except Fount Braddock. All plants north of Connellsville are reported in operation. At 7 o'clock this morning between three and

At 7 o'clock this morning between three and four hundred strikers started from Oliver, marching to Youngstown, where they drove the nine workingmen from the rards. There were no deputies on guard at this plant. The strikers then visited Lemont, Fercy, and other plants but did not go as far north as Mount Bradicok.

So far as the Frick Company is concerned, the strike is a failure, as the employees of that company are as strongly in favoration.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA ESCAPES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HE AND THIRTY-TWO OF HIS OFFI-

CERS GET AWAY ON A 700. Bettef that the Portuguese Countred at His Bleappearance-Buenos Ayres Relotess

Over the News-Ile Han Houts of Priends

In the City-Will He Jain Melle Again? Opportule, 1884, by the United Press. BURNOS ATRES, April 9 (via Galveston).-The naurgent Admiral Da Gama made his escape from the Portuguese war ship Mindello at 2:15 P. M. yesterday and arrived at the Buenos Ayres quarantine station last evening. The Portuguese sallors made no resistance to his leaving the war ship. The Mindello and her companion ship, the Affonso de Albuquerque,

sailed for Montevideo at 10 o'clock this morning. The people of the Argentine Republic generally are rejoicing over the escape of Da Gams and the reports of Mello's successes at Rio Grande do Sul. These reports are not altogether trustworthy, but, if Gen. Gomer-eindo's land forces are really cooperating with Admiral Mello in an attack upon Hio Grande do Sul, it is clear that the province of Parana

has been abandoned to Peixoto. Admiral Da Gama, with a number of his officers, was confined on board the Mindello, awaiting the arrival of the steamer Angola, which sailed from Lisbon, April 4, to convey him and his followers to Portugal, the re-mainder of his staff being similarly held on board the Affonso de Albuquerque. On Sunday afternoon a tug towing a lighter loaded with provisions for the Portuguese war ships. steamed alongside the Mindello, and the lighter was made fast to the war ship, prepar-

atory to unloading. While the provisions were being taken on board the war ship, Da Gama and thirty-two of his officers went on board the tug, cut the lines, and steamed away. No resistance was offered by the crew of the tug, which fact suggests a prearranged plan for the escape of the insurgent Admiral and his men. This theory is very much strengthened by the attitude of the owners of the tug. They deny any complicity whatever in the escape of the men, and positively refuse to furnish any details, but they admit that they expect compensation

from Da Gama or some one in his behalf. The destination of the fugitive Admiral to not known, but there is an unconfirmed rumor that he has been seen in this city. This is not here, many of them of wealth and influence and he would have no difficulty in finding an

asylum At the Portuguese Legation this afternoon it was denied that the two Fortuguese men-of-war sailed for Montevideo this morning. The officials in the offices said that Minister Faria had gone to the roadstead to consuit with naval Captains concerning the escape of Admiral da Gama and his fellow officers. The opinion is general that the Captains permitted the insurgent officers to escape in order to end the discussion over delivering them to President Peixoto. Admiral da Gama's period

of quarantine will end in ten days. Advices have been received here from Rio Grande do Sui that the Brazilian Government gunboat Cananea surrendered to Admiral Mello on Friday. The land forces of the insurgents surrounding Rio Grande do Bul. 6,000 strong, are well armed, equipped, and pro-

visioned, and in excellent health. Later advices say that on Saturday four transports, convoyed by a terpedo boat, forced the bar at Rio Grande do Sul and landed 4,000 insurgent troops. It is reported that a large insurgent force is moving southward with the presumed intention of making an attack upon Porto Alegre. The reported capture of Ric Grande do Sul by the insurgents is premature, but a decisive battle may be expected there at

Two English gunboats, the Beagle and the Race, will leave Montevideo for Rio Grande do Sul to-day.

LONDON, April O .- A despatch from Buenos Ayres says that more than 200 Brazilians escaped and went ashore when the Portuguese

war ships prepared to leave that port to-day. VACCINATORS START A RIOT.

Prouble Caused by Wholesale Operations in

Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, There was great excitement last night in Atlantic avenue, between Hoyt street and Boerum place in Brooklyn. It was caused by the appearance of Dr. Andrew O'Shea and fourteen other sanitary inspectors from the Health Department on a vaccinating expedi-

Health Department on a vaccinating expedition.

Four cases of small-pex were discovered recently in the neighborhood, and as a precautionary measure Health Commissioner Emery sent out the inspectors last night with instructions to vaccinate all the occupants of the houses in both blocks on the avenue. Most of the people are Swedes and Scandinaviana. In anticipation of trouble half a dozen policemen accompanied the expedition.

It was apparent that the police escort was utterly inadequate. No somer had the doctors announced the object of their visit than a small riot began. There were hurried calls for more policemen and for an hour patrol was one filled with bluccosts came scurrying in from the outlying precincts, until finally the entire two blocks were guarded by policemen.

men.
It will probably be 10 o'clock in the morning before the doctors have finished their job.

He Has Pacumonia, and It Is Feared that He May Die, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, one of the last survivors of the great war Generals, is seriously ill at his home at 405 Clinton avenue, in Brooklyn. Two weeks ago he was attacked with a severe cold. A week ago it developed into pnoumonia, and he has since been confined to

GEN. SLOCUM YERY ILL.

his bed. On Sunday night a marked change for the worse occurred in his condition, and yesterday morning there was great alarm in his household.

In the afternoon there was a consultation between Dr. Charles M. Bellows. Dr. Benjamia Westbrook. Dr. Fuhs, and Dr. Belafield. While they do not despair of the General's recovery, they regard his condition as grave. At a late hour last night, it was said at the house that Gen, Slocum had railled slightly and was resting easily.

his bed. On Sunday night a marked change

ing easily. Cholera in Constantinople,

CONSTANTINOPLE, April O.-Cholera of a most malignant type has become so prevalent throughout the city as to cause general alarm. The disease has hitherto been confined to the roorer districts, but it has now found its way into the portions of where the better classes reside. Calliadi Bey, a Councillor of State, was attacked with the a concenner or other, was attacked with the disease vesterday and died within a few hours. Soon afterward a servant of one of the members of the fireek Legation was seized, and hattoo succumbed after an illness of half a day. The fireek Legation has been removed to Therapia, about seven miles distant, and it is probable that other foreign representatives will seek temporary quarters outside the city. The Turkish authorities are taking active measures to prevent the further spread of the easures to prevent the further spread of the

Boston, Mass., April D. - Advices from Halifax are to the effect that the steamer Worcester, which sailed from Boston Saturday morning for that nort, and should have arrived at 65 o'clock this morning, had not been sighted up She was probably near Cape Sable when she met the big storm that is prevailing, and some concern is feit for her safety.

Hearingt Stow of the Winter.

CAMBER, Me. April 9.-The heaviest snow storm of the season prevalls, with drifts four to six feet deer. The beliast stage went out this marring on runners the first time so late in the reason for over thirty rears. No some mail had come from the West at d P.M.